MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 SEPTEMBER 1981

Egypt

Referendum, Internal Situation--Noting that Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il will announce the final results of the referendum later today, Cairo radio said returns in six districts of the capital and all other areas except Alexandria indicated over 99 percent approval for President Anwar as-Sadat's recent measures to safeguard national unity. According to the radio's press review, AL-AKBHAR said that while Egypt needs a constructive opposition working within the bounds of democracy, those arrested in the president's crackdown were conspirators who masqueraded as an opposition in order to achieve criminal goals. Meanwhile, MENA citing AL-AKHBAR, reported that an Alexandria University student has been arrested for attempting to distribute leaflets on behalf of a London-based, pro-rejectionist organization that used religion as a slogan for "attacking Egypt with rumors and biased propaganda." MENA also noted that the American ABC correspondent in Cairo has been told to leave Egypt because of his contacts with British journalist David Hirst, a critic of the As-Sadat regime.

AFP said the security situation is normal in Egypt, but noted that military police have been patrolling Cairo streets during the last few days. It said the ruling National Democratic Party has called for a purge of "heinous elements, corrupters and the lost souls who are exploiting religion." Citing diplomatic sources in Cairo, the Jordanian weekly AKHBAR AL-USBU' reported that military personnel opposed to President as-Sadat's policies had staged a handgrenade attack on the president's house in Mit Abu al-kum and that As-Sadat subsequently held his 9 September press conference there in an attempt to deny reports of the incident. However, the sources did not say precisely when the attack took place and monitored Egyptian media have not mentioned any such incident.

Ash-Shadhli Press Conference--Speaking at a 9 September Algiers press conference, reported by Algiers radio, Egyptian National Front Secretary General Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli said the As-Sadat regime is now at the beginning of its end. He asserted that there are more than 5,000 detainees in Egypt and claimed that As-Sadat has used sectarian sedition as an excuse to launch a wave of terrorism and oppression against the Egyptian people with U.S. support. Ash-Shadhli said that despite their partial differences, all the religious and political groups opposed to As-Sadat's regime agree on the common objective of overthrowing it. He also confirmed the "full alliance and coordination" between the Egyptian National Front and the steadfastness and confrontation front.

Israel

Washington Talks--Jerusalem radio reported that Prime Minister Menahem Begin told Israeli reporters covering his visit to Washington that Israel has a great friend in the White House and that at the core of U.S.-Israeli friendship is the parties' agreement on strategic cooperation. Begin said that in the talks the U.S. side suggested joint Israeli-U.S. maneuvers, to take place possibly during the first half of 1982. The prime minister also said that President Ronald Reagan voluntarily declared that the United States would not negotiate with the PLO until it recognizes the state of Israel and its right to exist.

Reaction to Syrian Waters Claim--Reacting to Syria's decision to extend its territorial waters to 35 nautical miles, Israeli "political circles" cited by Jerusalem radio have called the move an unprecedented deviation from international law that will affect Israel, Cyprus, Turkey and the United States.

Lebanon

Jerusalem radio reported that the Palestinians violated the cease-fire on the night of 11 September, firing at Christian enclave villages for the third consecutive night. Maj Sa'd Haddad's forces have so far refrained from firing back, the radio said.

Libya

JANA carried the text of a joint communique on CPCZ General Secretary Gustav Husak's visit to Libya that noted the CSSR's strong condemnation of the United States for its naval maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra and the downing of two Libyan aircraft over its waters. CTK reported Husak's departure from Tripoli for Addis Ababa.

Iran

Tehran radio reported the recapture of the northwestern border town of Oshnoviyeh from "counterrevolutionaries" who had controlled it for several months. The clandestine Voice of Iranian Kordestan radio earlier stated that widescale fighting was continuing "in all sectors" between central government forces on the one hand and resistance forces and inhabitants of Oshnoviyeh on the other.

Afghanistan

BBC World Service, citing Western diplomatic sources in Pakistan, reported that demonstrations have occurred in Kabul in an apparent protest over a government campaign to get former servicemen under the age of 35 to reenlist. Several demonstrations have taken place and about 100 persons have been arrested.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 176 *11 September 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW 1

AFGHANISTAN

UK Paper on Guerrilla Successes in Konarha C 1
[London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 7 Sep]
AFP: Governors Held Accountable for Security C 2
'Serious' Demonstrations in Kabul Reported C 2
AFP: Forces Resume Panjshir Valley Offensive C 3

INDIA

Malagasy President Pays Official Visit 8-11 Sep E 1
Arrival in New Delhi E 1
Meeting With Gandhi E 1
Second Round of Talks E 1
11 Sep Departure E 1
Mongolian Envoy Holds Talks With Gandhi, Rao E 2
Rao on Arms, Nuclear Reactor, Aid for Pakistan E 2
Delhi PATRIOT Editorial Analyzes Griffin Case [4 Sep] E 2
Indian Company Begins Assembling Jaguar Aircraft E 3
CPI Unit To Join Left Front in West Bengal E 3
Briefs: Agreement With Cuba E 3

IRAN

Presidential Candidacy Procedures Announced I 1
Khomeyni Receives Ardabili, Rafsanjani, Others I 1
Tehran Claims Former Hostages Being Brainwashed I 1
Bank Governor Denies UK Report on Economy I 2
'Azizi Warns LDC's Against Imperialist Aid I 2
Foreign Minister Musavi on Diplomatic Aims I 3
[KEYHAN 3 Sep]
Economy Minister Leaves for Yugoslavia, GDR I 4
Tehran Reports on Islamic Struggle in Egypt I 4
Joint Staff Communique 632 on Operations I 6
'Counterrevolutionaries' Ousted From Oshnoviyeh I 6
Kurdish Radio Accuses Barzani Faction of Treason I 7
[Voice of Iranian Kordestan]
Kurdish Radio: 18 Killed, 80 Wounded in Mahabad I 7
[Voice of Iranian Kordestan]

UK PAPER ON GUERRILLA SUCCESSES IN KONARHA

PM071413 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 7 Sep 81 p 6

[John Fullerton dispatch: "Why Foxes Have Inherited Afghanistan's 'Little Moscow'"]

[Text] Peshawar--Two Soviet helicopter gunships hovered and wheeled above the small convoy of trucks and armoured vehicles making their way slowly along the narrow dirt road in Konarha Province. Dust and smoke rose into the still afternoon air as the valleys reverberated to the sound of rockets and cannon shells striking outcrops where the security forces suspected the Afghan resistance might be lurking in ambush. But apart from sniper fire the guerrillas were content to let the supply column return unmolested from Barikot to Asmar.

Other plans were afoot. The resistance was building up its reserves of food and ammunition for more attacks on what remains of government forces in the mountainous region lying along Pakistan's north-western border.

This summer has seen Kabul's control over Konarha contract to the towns of Asmar, Chagasaray, and Barikot. Garrisons in Pech Valley, at Dingan and Bagam, and in the town of Narri, have fallen and have not been re-established.

Walking along the banks of the Konarha River I saw evidence of Kabul's major counter-insurgency operation in July--empty ration boxes and tins of Bulgarian mutton and rice together with fragments of ammunition from the Russians' new automatic grenade launcher, the AGS 17.

A group of mojahedin were re-establishing a bridge over the Konarha River destroyed in the operation. They moved quite freely in the open, but only a fraction of the local population remains.

In Narri, known as Afghanistan's "little Moscow" for the high proportion of communist officials and sympathisers, the houses are empty. Fruit in the orchards is ripening and rotting unharvested. Only foxes and lots of partridge remain.

The guerrillas have captured substantial quantities of arms, including artillery pieces, in recent weeks, and these are being quietly and secretly redeployed in preparation for the next move in Konarha's hit-and-run war. The huge mountain ranges which dominate the area are thickly forested, providing the mojahedin with an ideal refuge. The resistance claims Konarha is largely liberated, and it is in so far as the visitor can walk openly in most areas during the day along tracks, roads, and valley floors. But the indigenous population has mostly fled to Pakistan, and to a degree at least the Russians can draw some satisfaction from the fact that there is now an empty corridor in which anything that moves can safely be considered hostile.

That must be small comfort, though, when it is clear that resistance groups in Konarha have formed an unofficial coalition and are co-ordinating strategy. The mojahedin have an effective intelligence network, with contacts inside occupied towns and within the Afghan Army itself. The Afghan Army is believed to number fewer than 30,000 and so desperate are the authorities for recruits that mojahedin allowed leave to visit their homes are occasionally inducted into the armed forces, where they soon become active in leading large-scale defections.

Just as the recent government offensive in Konarha failed to restore control, so, too, the operation in Paghman designed to drive the resistance out of the area around the north of Kabul into the mountains is reliably believed to have failed in its objective.

The over-riding impressions from my week-long tour through Konarha were of the very high morale and cheerfulness of the individual guerrilla, the important role of religion in his daily life, the democratic manner in which operational decisions are taken, and the unexpectedly effective degree of co-operation between guerrilla groups.

AFP: GOVERNORS HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR SECURITY

BK091030 Hong Kong AFP in English 0921 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Sep (AFP)--The Soviet-backed regime of Babrak Karmal in Afghanistan has made provincial governors responsible and answerable for security in their respective provinces to counter the mounting insurgency in the country. The directive was contained in a resolution passed by the Politburo of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) last month, but reiterated and reminded by Afghan Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand in Kabul recently, diplomatic sources said here today. Mr Keshtmand was addressing a meeting of provincial governors.

There are 29 provinces in Afghanistan, but the posts of governors in at least eight provinces are vacant, area experts here said. Since the anti-government insurgency began, at least 18 governors have been killed by the rebels fighting the Soviet-aided government troops, the experts, who had access to first hand information from Afghanistan said. Diplomatic sources here did not say how many governors attended the Kabul meeting.

Mr Keshtmand, who became prime minister earlier this year also informed the governors of a Politburo decision to constitute a special commission to handle mobilization.

The Kabul Government announced Monday a one year mobilization plan to increase the strength of its dwindling armed forces.

Sources here said that Afghan Government troops again made a futile attempt to dislodge the rebels from the strategic Panjshir Valley, north of Kabul. The rebels were again in control of the former royal resort of Paghman, about 20 km (12 miles) north-west of Afghan capital. Paghman was the scene of fierce fighting between the rebels and government troops last month. Several hundred persons were killed in the fighting, described by diplomatic sources as the most serious one since the Soviet Union marched its troops into the country in December 1979.

'SERIOUS' DEMONSTRATIONS IN KABUL REPORTED

TA101522 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] There have been reports of serious demonstrations in the Afghan capital, Kabul. Western diplomatic sources in Pakistan say the demonstrations were apparently in protest against the government's campaign to get former servicemen under the age of 35 to reenlist. Security forces are said to have fired into the crowds and in one demonstration five people are said to have been injured. A report now on the latest trouble to plague the Afghan authorities from Alexander Thompson in Islamabad:

[Begin recording] Western diplomats say that one of the biggest demonstrations by about 500 people in one of the city's main squares was comparatively peaceful, but nevertheless the protestors only dispersed when security forces opened fire, shooting into the air. But during one of several demonstrations at girls' schools in the city yesterday four girls are reported to have been injured after police opened fire and one man is said to have been bayoneted. The security forces moved in after the demonstrators at the (Zarduna) girls school started shouting antigovernment slogans and damaging government property. There was another demonstration yesterday within sight of a Western embassy. The protestors were surrounded by armored personnel carriers and police buses. Shots were fired into the air and a number of demonstrators were bundled into the buses and driven away. Some reports say that about 100 people have been arrested during the disturbances and Western diplomats say there is now a strong police and military presence in Kabul to prevent further protests. And loudspeaker vans have been driving around the city calling on ex-servicemen under the age of 35 to reenlist in the armed forces which has led to speculation that a government announcement earlier this week that such men should go back to the army has sparked off the demonstrations.

The Afghan Army is currently reported to be facing a serious manpower shortage because of high casualties and defections. And there have been reports of young men being virtually press-ganged into the services. Meanwhile there have been reports also from Western diplomatic sources of a high absentee rate among workers in government offices and many men have been seen leaving the city in buses headed for country areas. This coincides with stepped up street searches and identity card checks in Kabul which are thought to be aimed at tracking down men trying to evade national service. [end recording]

AFP: FORCES RESUME PANJSHIR VALLEY OFFENSIVE

BK091136 Hong Kong AFP in English 1120 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Islamabad, 9 Sep (AFP)--Soviet and Afghan Government forces have resumed a major offensive to neutralize the narrow guerrilla-held Panjshir Valley just north of Kabul, Western diplomatic sources said here.

For 18 months the Islamic resistance has used the 40-km-long (25 miles) gorge as a springboard for attacks on the main highway from the capital north to the Soviet frontier.

The sources reported that Soviet-Afghan troops had regained control of the town of Golbahar, which controls the mouth of the valley, 60 kms (38 miles) north of Kabul.

The new offensive was reportedly backed up by helicopter cover, and ground troops were moving into the valley, rebuilding bridges destroyed by the insurgents and clearing landing strips of concrete obstacles.

The size of the government contingent was not known, though reports reaching here from Kabul indicated that it included a Red Army regiment.

Meanwhile noticeably more casualties have been arriving in Kabul from the Panjshir area and the adjoining Parvan Province to the west of the highway, Western diplomatic sources said.

In the past week the capital itself has been the scene of almost nightly rebel attacks, the sources said.

Four women belonging to the Afghan People's Democratic Party were reportedly killed in one attack, while a pro-government patrol shot dead a police officer who was in contact with the resistance.

The Ministry of Trade, close to the Soviet Embassy, also came under attack this week, the sources said.

According to reports reaching here from Kabul, guerrilla activity has been on the increase in the provinces of Ghazni, Lowgar, and Paktia, south of the capital.

The three provinces are largely controlled by mojahedin insurgents, who have begun to set up their own parallel administration, the sources said.

The local Shia Moslem leader in the central Hazarajat region, Sultan 'Ali Beheshti, has reportedly divided the territory into 10 administrative zones under the control of governors.

These administrations have even been issuing visas to visitors from other Afghan provinces, Western diplomatic sources said.

MALAGASY PRESIDENT PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT 8-11 SEP

Arrival in New Delhi

BK080753 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka was given a ceremonial welcome when he arrived in New Delhi this morning on a 2-day [as heard] state visit. He is accompanied by his wife, Mrs (Salim) Ratsiraka. President Sanjiva Reddy received the visiting dignitary. External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao was also present at the airport. Twenty-one guns boomed in salute before Mr Ratsiraka inspected the interservices guard of honor.

Later President Ratsiraka and his wife, Mrs (Salim) Ratsiraka, called on President Sanjiva Reddy at Rashtrapati Bhavan. They were with him for about half an hour.

Meeting With Gandhi

BK091625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi have expressed concern on the great power concentration and militarization of the Indian Ocean. The two leaders exchanged views on the international situation and regional developments when Mrs Gandhi called on President Ratsiraka in New Delhi this morning. They are of the opinion that such militarization of the Indian Ocean will affect the security and developmental processes of the countries in the region.

Mrs Gandhi reiterated India's concern over such external military presence contrary to the wishes of the littoral states. President Ratsiraka expressed the importance that his government attaches to Indo-Madagascar bilateral relations and expressed the hope that these will be strengthened and expanded.

Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi is likely to have another round of talks with President Ratsiraka tomorrow.

Second Round of Talks

BK101601 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar had another round of talks in New Delhi today with Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi. Today's discussion concentrated on issues relating to the North-South dialogue and bilateral relations, especially in the economic field.

Mrs Gandhi stressed need for cooperation amongst countries themselves and achieving effective and collective self-reliance.

On bilateral relations, the two leaders agreed to increase bilateral trade, economic cooperation and technical, educational and cultural contacts.

11 Sep Departure

BK110749 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] President of Madagascar Didier Ratsiraka was given a ceremonial send off today at the end of his 3-day official visit to this country. He was seen off at the New Delhi airport by President Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and a number of central ministers.

MONGOLIAN ENVOY HOLDS TALKS WITH GANDHI, RAO

BK100321 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] A special envoy of the president of the Mongolian People's Republic, Barayyn Yondon, arrived in New Delhi yesterday. He called on the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, and Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao.

The envoy has come to explain the rationale of the proposal made at the 18th century [as heard] of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party for signing an international convention on nonaggression between the countries of Asia and the Pacific.

RAO ON ARMS, NUCLEAR REACTOR, AID FOR PAKISTAN

BK040945 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] The Rajya Sabha was informed today that India's serious concern about the context, scale and level of sophistication of the arms proposed to be acquired by Pakistan has been conveyed in no uncertain terms to Pakistan and the United States.

Replying to a question, External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao said that it was pointed out that such acquisitions could upset the existing balance, trigger off an arms race and cause tension in the region. It will have an adverse effect on the normalization efforts that are underway between India and Pakistan. The House was informed that, according to the agreement arrived at during the visit of the U.S. under secretary of state to Islamabad in June, it was agreed that the United States will give military and economic assistance worth $3 billion. In addition to this aid, to meet Pakistan's urgent need, the U.S. Government has also agreed to supply certain equipment on a cash purchase basis. Aid and cash purchase arrangements are still under negotiations and the details have not yet been disclosed.

Narasimha Rao also told the House that the Soviet Union has denied press reports that she has offered a nuclear reactor to Pakistan. Rao said the government has seen the press reports originating from Pakistan. He said India has been officially told by the Soviet Union that there is no truth in this report. Rao added that the government has no reason to disbelieve the Soviet denial.

DELHI PATRIOT EDITORIAL ANALYZES GRIFFIN CASE

BK110716 Delhi PATRIOT in English 4 Sep 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Ugly Griffin"]

[Text] Government of India deserves praise for telling the Americans where they get off and the credit for unmasking Mr George B. Griffin first goes to our newsmen last year when the said Griffin was shuttling from Kabul to Delhi and back. It is interesting to know that when the late Bhupesh Gupta mentioned his name in the Rajya Sabha and the Moscow press quoted him Washington took the unusual step of denying that Mr Griffin was a CIA agent. Now that they have failed to plant their spy, dressed as a diplomat in New Delhi, the State Department spokesmen are ranting against "some" Indian newspapers who, in league with Moscow news media, circulated "malicious and false" charges. It is truly said that a compromised lady protests too much. The griffin is a fabulous creature with eagle's head and wings and lion's body, but our Mr Griffin lacks the fascination of ancient art, he is simply an ugly creature. There is no need to furnish details about him.

We are more interested in what Mrs Antra Stockman of the State Department told the American press. Tracing briefly the history of our attitude, she said that India had rejected Mr Griffin in July after several newspapers accused him of being a CIA agent.

She added, presumably with an engaging smile, that the Soviet Union was responsible for the misinformation in India. News hounds got the scent of a political line and barked aloud how New Delhi acted under Moscow's inordinate pressure and so on. Well, Mrs Stockman and her newsmen performed the duties allotted to them. But why should our spokesman of the Foreign Office be so apologetic? "It is incorrect to suggest that views, information or pronouncements made by any other country played a part in India's decision... any such conclusion is resented... India's motivation was... blah, blah, blah. Perhaps, South block officials do not possess the guts to put aside diplomatic niceties for a moment and say: "It is a damned insolent lie that Moscow told us to reject Griffin. Look up for direct evidence in how Lawrence Leischultzz mentions him in his book and how the famous Dr Henry Kissinger alludes to him in his memoirs."

When the Government of India first communicated its disapproval of the proposed political counsellor at the American Embassy, a simple response from Washington would have been to close the matter. On the contrary, the State Department took into confidence American press and created a scene reminiscent of a sordid quarrel among ruffians. Not satisfied with the unseemly behaviour, Washington barred the appointment of a senior Indian diplomat--without alleging against him any misdemeanour--purely as a measure of vindictive retaliation. Their man is a proven spy, our man has no charge against him, yet the two are equated. This should not be understood as the usual tit for tat, described as reciprocity in diplomatic language. No, Mr Ronald Reagan has declared in this incident that he considers India as an unfriendly country. The manner of announcement is no doubt crude and quite in consonance with the present temper in White House. But we have already received polite, nonetheless clear, messages over Tarapur and in Mrs Kirkpatrick's visit that our "perceptions"--to use a popular Foreign Office word--differ. And as long as they differ, Washington will continue to teach us how to wear a pair of American glasses and look at the griffins with a changed perception.

INDIAN COMPANY BEGINS ASSEMBLING JAGUAR AIRCRAFT

BK100816 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] The Rajya Sabha was informed today that Hindusthan Aeronautics, Ltd is going ahead with the assembling of the Jaguar aircraft as per the contractual obligation. Replying to a question, Minister of State for Defense Shivraj Patil said that it is not in public interest to disclose the details.

CPI UNIT TO JOIN LEFT FRONT IN WEST BENGAL

BK040317 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] The West Bengal unit of the Communist Party of India [CPI] has decided to join the ruling left front as one of its constituents. Announcing the decision, the party's state council secretary, Bishwanath Mukherjee, told newsmen in Calcutta that the CPI has at present no plan to join the left front ministry.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH CUBA--India and Cuba have signed a cultural and educational program for exchange of specialists in the field of teaching and education. The 3-year program also provides for exchange of dance troupes and artists. The program was signed in Havana. [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Sep 81 BK]

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY PROCEDURES ANNOUNCED

LD101126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Sep 81

["Second statement" issued by the Interior Ministry on the presidential elections]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Following the previous statement concerning the implementation of articles 115 and 131 of the Constitution, the requirements for candidates for the office of president of the Islamic Republic of Iran are hereby brought to your attention:

The president must be elected from among the religious and political dignitaries who have the following qualifications:

Iranian by descent; Iranian subject; efficient administrator; should have a good record, be pious and trustworthy and believe and have faith in the principles of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the country's official religion.

In order to complete candidacy papers, candidates should appear in person during office hours at the election headquarters in the Interior Ministry between 12 and 14 September. They must present 12 6x4 cm photographs taken this year and 4 photocopies of all the pages of their birth cirtificate, together with the original, and register in order to participate in the elections.

[Signed] Seyyed Kamaleddin Nikravesh, interior minister

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES ARDABILI, RAFSANJANI, OTHERS

LD101112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Mr Musavi-Ardabili, president of the Supreme Court, met and conferred with the imam of the nation this morning. Messrs Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly; and Khamene'i, the Friday imam of Tehran and the imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council, also met and conferred this morning with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Also, Hojjaj-e Eslam Khaz'ali, Jannati, Shari'i, Faker, Emami-Kashani and Shahabadi met with the imam of the nation this morning. According to this report, Hojjaj-e Eslam Seyyed Musa Musavi, the imam's representative in the west of the country; Hoseyn Nuri; and Mr Mohammad Mokri, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Soviet Union, separately met and conferred with the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran this morning.

According to the same report, Mr Musavi-Ardabili, president of the Supreme Court, said in an interview at the end of his meeting with the imam of the nation: At this meeting I presented to the leader of the revolution some reports on the presidential elections, various judicial issues and current national affairs, and he gave the necessary guidance on various issues.

TEHRAN CLAIMS FORMER HOSTAGES BEING BRAINWASHED

LD102256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] In order to keep the former U.S. hostages away from the American masses the CIA has used a new trick.

Regarding the fact that while telling their memoirs of Tehran the hostages have acquainted the American people with the realities of the Islamic revolution in Iran, and considering the fact that the CIA's policy of terror and intimidation has not affected them properly, some U.S. newspapers have recently announced that all the 52 former U.S. hostages in Tehran have gone insane, that the wives of some of them have committed suicide.

In this connection, the Washington POST writes: The marriages of 4 of the 52 former U.S. hostages in Iran have ended in divorce and 2 of the former hostages' female relatives have committed suicide.

According to the Washington POST's report, Katherine Keough, the wife of a former hostage, has told a government commission which is busy studying compensation for the hostages that another three couples are about to separate. The commission was told that 2 former hostages require extensive psychiatric care in clinics and 12 others are already under special mental care. Therefore, Katherine Keough alleges that the hostages have gone insane. As alleged by the Washington POST, the former hostages are also suffering from nightmares and flashbacks. The Washington POST writes that several former hostages are receiving treatment; in one case, children of a hostage have been sent home from school because of threats on their lives. Some of the former hostages' children are undergoing psychiatric treatment. The wife of one of the former hostages has said: If you want an exciting party invite a hostage. It is said that some of the families are criticized by their neighbors for taking advantage of the crisis or for seeking fame.

Political observers believe that in this way Washington wants to control the hostages completely and wants to deter them from direct communication with the American people until the completion of a period of brainwashing, which is likely to last a long time.

BANK GOVERNOR DENIES UK REPORT ON ECONOMY

LD101156 Tehran PARS in English 0910 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Tehran, 9 Sep (PARS)--Western mass media have recently started a new vicious propaganda campaign against Iran since their enormous interests are no longer being met in this country. (?A) new plot of these mass media is to feint that Iranian economy is going to ruin. In this connection, the London-stationed TIMES newspaper has recently published a false report quoting the governor of the Central Bank of Iran (Bank Markazi), Dr Mohsen Nurbakhsh, as having said that the Iranian economy would be shattered within a few months time. PARS NEWS AGENCY has contracted Dr Nurbakhsh to find out his opinion in this respect.

The governor of the Central Bank, while categorically denying the TIMES report, said that this was another vicious plot of imperialism simultaneously with the culmination of political propaganda campaign and military aggression by United States agents.

He said that since he had been appointed governor of the Central Bank he had not even for once given an interview to the TIMES, and that he had not held any local or foreign press conference during the recent one [words indistinct].

Dr Nurbakhsh stressed that what had made Western imperialism embark on such vicious acts was the Muslim people of Iran who, while heroically fighting in the battlefronts, was bearing the war's economic burden. Contrary to the Iraqi Government, which was begging from reactionary countries in the region for help, Iran had maintained its policy on oil in spite of the pressures exerted by oil companies to break down OPEC oil prices, Nurbakhsh said. He emphasized that in spite of material losses caused by the war, the Iranian Government provided an ordinary economic life for the people.

The Central Bank governor stressed that Iran had adequate money reserves and was able to continue the war economically as well as militarily until final victory.

'AZIZI WARNS LDC'S AGAINST IMPERIALIST AID

GF110442 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Ahmad 'Azizi, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the lesser-developed countries conference, has attacked imperialist regimes and held them responsible for the bad situation of the developing countries.

'Azizi warned the poor countries not to ask for any assistance from imperialist regimes.

'Azizi added: Despite their claims, the United States and the Soviet Union have not given any assistance to poor countries. He said: The problem of these countries and oppressed countries of the world is the order imperialism has imposed on them.

'Azizi declared: The Iranian Government, in extending material and moral assistance, gives priority to all oppressed peoples. However, the war of aggression Iraq has imposed on Iran has deprived us of the opportunity to assist the world's oppressed.

'Azizi warned the poor countries not to depend on the aid given by international organizations. He said: These organizations serve imperialist policies.

Ahmad 'Azizi urged the poor countries to continue their struggle to free themselves from imperialist domination.

FOREIGN MINISTER MUSAVI ON DIPLOMATIC AIMS

PM1101042 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 3 Sep 81 p 14

[KEYHAN interview with Foreign Minister Hoseyn Musavi--date and place not given: "The Foreign Minister Has Begun a Crash Program To Effect Relative Improvement in the Condition of Embassies"]

[Excerpts] We began our discussion with the foreign minister on the subject of the embassies, through which foreign policy is implemented. Until the embassies undergo fundamental change, their headquarters in Tehran cannot be expected to progress. We asked the foreign minister what the embassies have accomplished so far. Musavi replied:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. As you are keenly aware, the imam of the nation has laid great emphasis on the issue of the embassies, and this is something the Muslim community demands. This has naturally led to intensification of our efforts within the Foreign Ministry to remodel the embassies. There are several points deserving explanation here: First, about 600 or 700 staff members have been dismissed for various reasons, and the Foreign Ministry is now suffering a severe shortage of personnel. Second, to remodel the embassies we must recruit and train staff and make them efficient enough to enable them to engage in diplomatic activity and deal successfully with the day-to-day running of an embassy, and in addition to become articulate spokesmen of Iran's Islamic revolution. We have begun to tackle this in two way: first, with a crash program which will clearly effect a comparative improvement in the state of the embassies; and, second, with a long-term plan.

In reply to the question: "Why do we not yet maintain diplomatic relations with such countries as South Yemen, which are members of the resistance front?" he stated:

In general, we are trying to establish contacts with countries with which we have not previously maintained diplomatic relations, with a view to opening embassies there. South Yemen is an example of this. We are attempting to resolve problems which have existed for the past 2 years since, as you know, we have maintained diplomatic relations with the most reactionary countries in the world; we shall try to overcome the dogmatic approach and establish links with countries differing greatly from us ideologically and in our "Neither East nor West" policy, but with which it is useful to remain in contact in the sphere of international and strategic relations and in certain other areas. Steps have already been taken as regards South Yemen, and I think that the opening of an embassy by the Islamic Republic of Iran in South Yemen will shortly be announced.

We asked the foreign minister about Vietnam; he stated:

This matter is also under study, we have no qualms about establishing diplomatic relations with all the countries of the world. Naturally, Vietnam is of interest to us, since it is a country which has stood up to and fought the United States, and we should have an embassy there.

In reply to a question on the nature of relations with Islamic countries, the foreign minister stated:

We shall attempt to emphasize those features and interests which we share rather than other aspects. We shall strive to deflect the superpowers from countries which might fall under their sway. We regard this point as crucial.

We shall try to maintain firm relations with those countries which are Islamic even if they do incline toward the East or West, provided they are not total pawns but retain some vestige, however small, of freedom and independence in their foreign policy. We shall encourage them to return to their masses and to policies which will enable the Islamic world and Muslim nations to come together.

Turkey

In conclusion, we asked: "Pirate chief Habibollahi has said that his agents have set up a camp in Turkey. What is your information on this?"

Musavi replied: I discussed this at a recent meeting with the Turkish ambassador who strongly denied it. In a communication I received today, the director general of the Turkish Foreign Ministry denied that there was any sort of activity on Turkish territory aimed against the Islamic Republic of Iran. It would appear that such instigations are for the purpose of engendering conflict and strife, or to cloud our relations with Turkey.

ECONOMY MINISTER LEAVES FOR YUGOSLAVIA, GDR

GF091212 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Economy and Finance Minister Dr Namazi left the country today heading a delegation that will visit Yugoslavia and the GDR to discuss economic cooperation between Iran and these two countries.

Yesterday, the GDR envoy in Tehran held talks with the economy and finance minister on bilateral economic cooperation.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON ISLAMIC STRUGGLE IN EGYPT

GF101950 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The Strengthening Islamic Movement in Egypt"]

[Text] Dear listeners: In a statement in the Egyptian Assembly following (?the uprising among the Islamic community in Egypt), treacherous As-Sadat strongly attacked that country's honorable Islamic scholars. Pointing out in his statement that he has full confidence in his armed forces, As-Sadat warned that he would react strongly against any popular uprising or struggle against his regime and added that religion and politics are two different things. Daunted by the Islamic revolution and Islam like the former shah and other reactionary elements in Muslim countries, As-Sadat noted that those wanting to turn mosques into centers of political uprising and struggle would be punished most severely.

Following As-Sadat's statement, the fascist Egyptian police raided mosques in Cairo and other cities and [words indistinct] and arrested numerous mujahidin and revolutionary Islamic scholars and [words indistinct].

It has become obvious from his statement that As-Sadat is [words indistinct] and daunted by the Iranian Islamic revolution and Imam Khomeyni's leadership. As-Sadat is primarily using the Iranian Islamic revolution and Imam Khomeyni's leadership to attack Islam and Muslims. This is due to the fact that the effect of the Iranian Islamic revolution and Iman Khomeyni's messages and statements on the Egyptian people are reflected in the slogans chanted and placards being carried in Egypt. A few of these slogans are as follows: God damn As-Sadat! Death to As-Sadat! The As-Sadat regime must be ousted! Neither East nor West but only Islam! [passage indistinct]

The slogans of the Muslim people of Egypt have terrified the world's superpowers led by the United States. Treacherous As-Sadat is fully aware of the fact that the slogan "God is great, Khomeyni is the leader" will end his life. The magnitude of the effect of Imam Khomeyni's messages on the Egyptian people is such that the As-Sadat regime is even resorting to force to prevent the imam's photographs from being distributed among the masses. In fact, it has arrested many Muslims just because they had Imam Khomeyni's photograph in their possession.

The Egyptian magazine AL-MUKHTAR AL-ISLAMI has given front page coverage to an article written by an Egyptian mujahidin in one of As-Sadat prisons. In one section of his article, our brother, the Egyptian mujahidin, addresses himself to Imam Khomeyni as follows: [Words indistinct] and they have broken my bones tonight. The reason is obvious. Then when are you going to come?

Meanwhile, the opponents of the As-Sadat regime--including thousands of university students, religious scholars, youths and political leaders and their supporters--have been arrested and imprisoned. The walls of Cairo are full of "God is great" and other slogans demanding the ouster of the As-Sadat regime.

It is obvious that the struggle launched by our revolutionary mujahidin brothers in Egypt is of an Islamic nature in the direction of the Islamic revolution achieved in Iran under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni. The experiences the Iranian Islamic revolution has had in the field of countering internal and external enemies serve as an example for the Egyptian mujahidin. In fact, certain elements and individuals who are ignorant of the true nature of Islam and the Iranian Islamic revolution are currently endeavoring to divert the revolutionary movement of the Muslim Egyptian people. They want to (?see a radical change in Iran that would remove the Islamic revolution. As for Egypt, they want to maintain a compromising, liberal regime that would continue to act as an oppressor. However, the success of the long struggle of the Egyptian people can be guaranteed only if they remain vigilant, take the Iranian Islamic revolution as an example and continue their faith in Islam.

Establishing an aligned, capitalist system in Egypt, placing the country under the hegemony of capitalist agents loyal to the West, cooperating with the occupationist Israeli regime and providing military and political bases to the United States are among the most significant features of the pro-American As-Sadat regime. Since the first day of his accession to power, As-Sadat has planned to destroy Islam in his community in order to achieve his objective. With this view in mind, he has cooperated with international espionage organizations such as the CIA and Mossad to replace Islamic values with [words indistinct]. However, Egyptian history has currently arrived at a turning point. Major changes will undoubtedly take place in the Middle East, Asia and Africa with the success of the Islamic revolution in Egypt.

JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 632 ON OPERATIONS

LD101904 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Communique 632 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The following are some of the operations which the armed forces carried out over the past 48 hours to crush the aggressive enemy:

A. Western fronts: Exchange of artillery and mortar fire continued on most fronts, with such exchanges being more intensive on the Marivan, Nowsud, Sheykhan, Tang-e Hajian, Dar Baluch, Bazi Deraz and (Sonboleh) fronts. On one of the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab fronts, the enemy launched an attack after opening fire. Our units immediately responded to this attack and closed all access routes and stopped the enemy's advance, thus forcing him to retreat. In this area, four enemy tanks appeared; however, our forces' fire destroyed one of them and forced the other three to retreat. In [name indistinct], our courageous fighters destroyed two enemy bunkers and killed or wounded five Iraqi troops after bringing the area under mortar fire. Our forces also foiled the operations of the enemy tanks along the Bazi Deraz heights and Dar Baluch. Also, our forces destroyed one group bunker, one single bunker and large quantity of enemy ammunition opposite the Kan-e Sakht area.

B. Southern fronts: An exchange of fire between our forces and the enemy forces continued along all the southern fronts. In the Abadan area, following artillery fire by the ground forces, our heroic forces set on fire and destroyed 32 group and individual bunkers, 11 observation posts, 49 machinegun emplacements, 8 munition dumps and 1 enemy fuel storage tank. Our gendarmerie combatants also managed to destroy, on the other side of Arvand Rud, one observation post, one munition depot and two Iraqi vehicles. In this same area, our police forces destroyed three group bunkers and two enemy observation posts. During these operations, a number of Iraqi forces were either killed or wounded. In the Dezful area, while defending their positions, our forces opened fire on Iraqi fortifications and troops and destroyed one 82-mm mortar with its crew and two pieces of artillery. One enemy tank and 1 106-mm gun were damaged in these operations, and 10 Iraqis were killed. In this same area, the enemy's reconnaissance patrols, trying to penetrate border areas, were foiled by our forces.

In the Ahvaz sector, our ground forces set on fire one enemy munition depot and killed five enemy troops. Exchange of fire continued sporadically on the Susangerd [word indistinct] and Karkheh Kur fronts, destroying three enemy vehicles and immobilizing six tanks. Eighteen Iraqi troops were either killed or wounded.

In this area, one Iraqi soldier sought asylum with the Islamic forces.

Over the past 24 hours, nine Iraqi aircraft appeared over some southern and western towns, but were forced to retreat by our antiaircraft batteries.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' OUSTED FROM OSHNOVIYEH

LD101830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, concurrent with the auspicious birthday of His Holiness 'Ali ibn Musa ar-Rida, may peace be upon him, following the mopping-up of the Oshnoviyeh area of the existence of outlawed armed elements, the combative forces of Islam entered the city or Oshnoviyeh, in Western Azarbayjan Province.

According to this report, the city of Oshnoviyeh was the site of activities and meetings of members of the outlawed and defunct Kurdish Democratic Party. The political-security deputy governor general of Western Azarbayjan Province, announcing this news, said: The forces of Islam, comprising the army, the gendarmerie, the Revolution Guards Corps and the Kurdish Muslim peshmerga, this morning entered the Oshnoviyeh area.

On this occasion the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Reza'iyeh sent a telegram to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, congratulating his eminence on this victory.

This telegram states: Following the heroic operations carried out by the forces of Islam to mop up the region, all the areas of (Sumay Bradust), Sowr, (Mergevar), Darreh-ye (Qasemlu) Kelishom and Oshnoviyeh are in the hands of the forces of Islam and, with the help of the Almighty, in the next days we shall witness more victories.

KURDISH RADIO ACCUSES BARZANI FACTION OF TREASON

JN101736 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Bahdinani Kurdish 1330 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Oshnoviyeh--Our correspondent in Oshnoviyeh reports that wide-scale fighting continues in all sectors with all kinds of weapons between Khomeyni's mercenaries, the army and the guards on the one side and the peshmerga, the popular resistance and the inhabitants of Oshnoviyeh on the other side. The peshmerga and the region's inhabitants are standing fast in the trenches to defend their people's dignity and honor.

Dear listeners: While fighting has been raging for days between the pershmerga forces and the popular resistance forces on one side and Khomeyni's mercenaries and guards on the other side, we announce with regret to the Kurdish people that the provisional command of traitor Barzani's armed faction is fighting on the side of the regime's guards and mercenaries. Thus, they have proven once again that they are traitors to the Kurdish people in Iranian Kordestan, who respected them and treated them well for the past 6 years. The traitors, however, are now confirming their treason.

The KDP will not allow Iranian Kordestan to become a center for Barzani's provisional command and its acts of treason. The peshmerga forces, for the past 2 years, have taught the regime's forces a lesson. If the armed elements belonging to the provisional command wish to become a tool in the hands of the regime against the Kurdish people in Iran, neither tanks, the regime's forces nor the provisional command, including traitor Barzani's armed faction, can succeed in purging Kordestan of the peshmerga.

We call on Kurds throughout Kordestan to denounce the crimes being committed in their name.

KURDISH RADIO: 18 KILLED, 80 WOUNDED IN MAHABAD

JN101703 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1330 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Mahabad--A dispatch from our correspondent in Mahabad says that 18 were martyred and 80 wounded in Mahabad as a result of the agent regime's rocket and mortar shelling of the city on 5 September 1981.